

The 1946 Chicago Master Plan

By Arthur Fitzgerald, A.B. - M.L.A. — City Planning Consultant
Member, American Society of Landscape Architects

The Central Business District cannot be ignored. What is proposed for it? It is the focal point of existing and proposed transportation plans. It is the heart of the city. The few scattered areas shown for parking are hopelessly inadequate to meet even the present need. The economy of the Loop can never be maintained by parking cars on vacant lots with the resulting disorganized confusion of crowded streets, frictional movements and inefficiency. Parking must be an integral part of the highway pattern, designed to facilitate the movement of cars in an orderly manner. Large areas of old buildings must be wiped out for this purpose. How about some greenery in the Loop? How about creating super-blocks by eliminating certain streets? What will be done with Congress Street between the new Post Office Building and Michigan Avenue? This area has dramatic possibilities.

Where are the green park belts extending into the city? The county forest preserve is the finest, but it is not a part of the every-day living of the people. The lake front has not been extended, but the opportunity exists for dumping several million cubic yards of brick, stone, and concrete fill, in the lake, from houses and other structures which will be demolished.

The plan envisions large areas for industry. Every possible place in the city has been combed for industrial sites, and it is admitted that there are other locations within existing business sections where industry will be allowed. I am not so certain that industry will be attracted in such numbers or should be encouraged. One has only to visit the small towns of Illinois to find it on the move; cheap land, fresh air, convenient airport facilities, railroads, highways, excellent living conditions for workers, are what industry needs and wants. It wants close cooperation and understanding between employer and employee.

The community idea expressed in the Plan is wound up to a certain point. Schools, protected neighborhoods, absence of through traffic and medical centers, are basic requirements in any community, but unity of action, purpose and spirit cannot be forced by a cellular pattern. Workers' criss-crossing back and forth over Chicago to places of employment is not conducive to community spirit and unity. A community of common purpose is more readily realized in the satellite town.

What about the region around Chicago? Frankly, I am bothered by the bold lines and colors which contrast the Master Plan of Chicago from its region. They are inseparable; why try to divorce

them? It is stated in the report which accompanies the Master Plan that the two have been studied as a unit. I am sure that the expressways and the air-fields have been studied in detail but I have never seen a single plan which showed any attempt to study other related problems.

The population of Chicago in 1930 was 3,376,438. In 1940 it was 3,396,808 a gain in ten years of 20,370 persons; and since there was a gain of 30,000 in Negro population, there must have been a loss of 10,000 white population. In 1940 there were 42,123 fewer children under five years of age in Chicago than in 1930, and in 1940 there were 98,621 more persons sixty years and over than in 1930.

The condition is national. Both the national population and the state population have started to level off, and the increases in population in Chicago during the next twenty years must come either from the suburbs back to Chicago (which I doubt) or from dislocated persons from other sections of the country, especially from the Southern States, unless our doors are opened to foreign immigrants.

Fifty percent of the homes occupied in Chicago were built before 1895, and the average monthly rental of these homes in 1940 was \$24.99 or less. Every city in the country and in the State of Illinois is faced with somewhat the same problem but in varying degrees. Already there is a movement on the parts of local leadership through the State to keep their children in their own home towns by providing employment for them. Industry is already on the move to serve this need, and when materials move more freely in the market it will become more apparent.

The Master Plan calls for a population of 3,800,000 by 1965, an increase of 403,192 over the 1940 census. If 50% of the people on the basis of the 1940 census live in homes renting for \$25 or less it is assumed that those people now living in the blighted sections are paying less than that amount. *How will these new homes be financed, who will build them, and how will the land be assembled upon which they are built?*

Probably eighty to one hundred acres is a fair amount of land to be considered for redevelopment at one time. It has been found that if 50% of the property is owner occupied, if 40% of the dwelling units are in need of major repairs or unfit for use, and if there is more than 30% of the land used for commerce or industry, it is practically impossible to acquire the land at a cost which would make possible a sound economic venture. In reviewing twenty-two miles of land to be rebuilt in Chicago it

has been estimated that about six hundred acres meet these requirements, and these are scattered parcels throughout the blighted area.

It is not without considerable hesitation that I have undertaken a discussion of a subject so vital not only to Chicago but to the State of Illinois. The Master Plan of Chicago should be of concern to the whole State. It is of specific concern to local architects for it is their responsibility to build a new Chicago upon the framework of the Master Plan. It is of interest to other architects in the State because all Illinois cities are faced with the common problem of urban redevelopment.

"Thank the Gods," said Plato, "that I was born a Greek and not a barbarian, a man and not a woman, and in the days of Pericles." Even a philosopher's thinking is prejudiced. I may be prejudiced in my analysis of the new Master Plan of Chicago. I want to be fair, I want to be helpful, but I insist on being honest.

A master plan should show the elements of a community plan. It should show the physical development of the municipality, including any area outside its boundaries, which bears relation to the planning. It should be accompanied with maps, charts, and descriptive matter in support of the plan. It should show recommendations for the development of the territory including, among other things, the general location, character, and extent of streets, viaducts, subways, bridges, waterways, waterfronts, boulevards, parkways, playgrounds, airports and other public ways, grounds and open spaces, the general location and extent of public utilities and terminals, zoning districts, and the vacation, abandonment, change of use or extension of any of the foregoing.

The Master Plan of Chicago represents a cross-section of the thinking of those who prepared it at the time the Plan was completed. It is not represented to be final, nor the thinking behind it conclusive. It is a start; it is something to look at, to tear apart, or to support. Rarely is a plan of this kind accepted by all, and in all detail. The world moves too fast and the hurried tide of people and thinking will not allow it to become static.

First, I want to make a general observation. A master plan is as good as those who make it allow it to be, and as the economics of the city permit it to be. There are two types of enterprise, public and private. Both are good, and both are essential to the welfare of society. Public enterprise is charged with the responsibility of preparing the master plan. Such a plan is good in proportion that those who prepare it are willing to subordinate their own desires, their own interests, and their investments, so that the plan will accomplish the greatest good for all. Upon the framework of the master plan the architect designs, and the individual builds with confidence and with a feeling of economic stability and security.

The plan commission who prepares the master plan must have vision without being visionary. It must be practical without being mercenary. Cities

cannot be torn asunder by planners who, with wave of a hand, remove railroads, tear down buildings, and rebuild blighted areas. Pencil, paper, and erasers are not enough; plans must be carried out and they must be financed. Somewhere between the extremes there is a place for major changes. Perhaps these changes are not visionary; perhaps we should say—even though the expenditure and sacrifice is great, can we afford not to make the change which may appear to be visionary in our preliminary thinking?

I do not see the strong vigor, the imagination and the spirit I had expected to see in the Master Plan of Chicago. I did not see sacrifice. I did see the worn-out framework of yesteryear preserved where I believe it should be destroyed. I see the rigid boundaries of the colored plan. I see the pattern of expressways converging and stopping abruptly at an expressionless Central Business District. I see industrial districts, already decadent, enlarged. I see the same old confusing pattern of railroads breaking up Chicago into a myriad of crazy-quilt shapes. I see an attempt to rebuild Chicago within the old confines, on the same old foundation, that have already been partially responsible for large sections of blight and social decay.

This is no time to hide out heads in the sand. We must face facts. I believe Chicago needs a major operation; and a plan must be produced which will more fully meet the needs of the world of tomorrow. Only a great plan will save Chicago. It must have magic, it must stir souls. *Chicago needs great leadership.* The graphic story of fundamentals must be told and not sidestepped.

Transportation is fundamental in any master plan. All kinds must be considered and coordinated. Parts of the problem cannot be left to other agencies to prepare and patch to the plan at a later date. Does the proposed expressway system meet the requirements of tomorrow? A part of it may, but if thousands of people return from the suburbs to the remade communities, they will want rapid transit and not expressways. What about a streamlined realignment of railroads? What about more airfields? When a billion dollar transportation system is put in reverse to reach the major airfield, it is time that we placed one on the lake front.

These are grave thoughts for us to consider. The democratic way of life is being tested in America today. It has given the people of this country more liberty, more wealth, better education, better machines, and more freedom of religion and expression than any other country. We have been taught principles set forth by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln that the union of people and state are necessary and that they share a common destiny. But in spite of that we still have our slums.

We need a more balanced order, taking into account the biological, political, economic, and moral principles. We need a national goal, and a new philosophy of life. We need a more learned and understanding local public enterprise. Coordinated efforts

Officers

HAROLD SMITH.....	President
30 North LaSalle St.	Tel. State 0139
WILLIAM PAUL FOX.....	First Vice President
6225 N. Claremont Ave.	Tel. Rogers Park 7720
ARNOLD J. KRUEGEL.....	Second Vice President
4 East Clinton St., Joliet	Tel. Joliet 2-3241
RAY C. ORRELL.....	Treasurer
228 N. LaSalle St.	Tel. Dearborn 7801
ATHAN KOENIGSBERG.....	Secretary
155 North Clark St.	Tel. State 4206
L. PALMER.....	Financial Secretary
BULLETIN CIRCULATOR—CONTRACT DOCUMENTS	
134 North LaSalle St.	Tel. Central 4214

Chicago 2

Board of Directors

for 1 year	MASON G. RAPP	FELIX M. BERNHAM
for 2 years	BENJAMIN F. OLSON	R. HAROLD ZOOK
for 3 years	R. E. SCHMIDT	ARTHUR WOLTERS DORF

Board of Arbitration

JOHN C. CHRISTENSEN	
LEON E. STANHOPE	SIGURD E. NAESS
JOHN W. ROOT	JOHN A. ARMSTRONG
HUBERT BURNHAM	BENJAMIN HORN

Editor Monthly Bulletin

ARTHUR WOLTERS DORF, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

Exhibited in the Chicago Art Institute June 13 to July 7 were the plans, diagrams and maps of the proposed new city of Warsaw, Poland's capital, on the site of the old capital on the Vistula. Photographs of the old city before and after the destruction during the War fill a large part of the exhibit.

The Architectural Forum for June 1946 devotes pages to reproductions of many of these pictures and plans accompanied by a lengthy article by architect Stanislaw Albrecht touching on Warsaw's history and explaining details of the new plan. Long before King Sigismund III (1587-1632) made Warsaw Poland's capital it was an important walled city. Before World War II it had a population exceeding 1,000,000 and a circle of suburbs outside the walls.

American cities are now beginning a study of their communities, most of which grew without preconceived plan, in the hope of bringing order out of chaos. Warsaw's new plan has features foreign to and unacceptable to American ideas of freedom. We here mention important restrictions as given by Architect Albrecht.

The city is "designed in a pattern of organic decentralization; a series of residential boroughs will house the population, each connected economically and socially with the city center, and none more than 30 minutes away by high speed transport." Maximum city population 1 million; maximum for metropolitan area 2 million. A dwelling in Warsaw has long meant one room; a family with two rooms was said to have "two dwellings." So Warsaw became accustomed to communal facilities — public baths, lounges, dining rooms, laundries, playrooms — instead of in their own homes. The tradition persists.

Warsaw, municipality, will become owner of all land within its limits. War's devastation has made public land acquisition easier. Compensation is for single lots with priority for leasing granted the seller. Owners of land beyond one lot are deprived of ownership without compensation for the remain-

der. A principal source of municipal revenue will be land rents. All enterprises employing more than 50 persons have been nationalized.

Electric rapid transit lines—underground within the central city and along the Vistula palisades—will carry the heaviest passenger load. A cardinal principle in the plan is separation of foot and wheeled traffic. Corridor streets have been abolished; pedestrian traffic is isolated in the interior of large blocks, and separated from wheeled traffic.

Reconstruction of Warsaw is financed, according to the Reconstruction Office, as follows: The city's share of the national budget of reconstruction; the city's income from leased lands, municipal enterprises and public services; income taxes on industry and special excise taxes for reconstruction purposes; voluntary gifts from other parts of Poland. Last but not least the Soviet Republics of White Russia and the Ukraine have promised to pay half the cost of Warsaw's reconstruction.

Truly, this city plan project has many novel features: It is worth our while to watch its unfolding—it if it unfolds.

Commendatory letters on the I. S. A. Bulletin's editorial in the May-June '46 issue on the booklet "Opportunity Unlimited" in which the qualifications of the architect for practice are discussed, suggest that the Illinois Society of Architects distribute this publication to those requesting it. The architectural phases treated were written by Edmund R. Purves, Director of Public and Professional Relations, A. I. A. Mr. Purves was a member of Construction Industry's Committee that produced the booklet.

Copies are available at 10 cents per copy on request to Herman L. Palmer, Financial Secretary, I. S. A., 134 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

German Documents

From John C. Green, Executive Secretary of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., comes an appeal for "cooperation in an undertaking of great importance to American industry."

"Never before has American industry had so great an opportunity to acquire information based on years of painstaking research quickly and at little cost. This is part of our reparations from Germany, in which any American may share directly. The danger is that we may not take full advantage of this opportunity while we can."

Architects have read and heard of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s project for slum-clearing 75 acres of land in New York City and building housing to be known as Stuyvesant Town.

A population of about 24,000 living in 8761 family units, mostly of 3 and 4 rooms each in thirty five 13 story fire-proof structures is the plan. Included are parks, gardens, garages, play areas for children.

Here are some details: The site is bounded by East River, 1st Avenue, 14th and 20th Streets. 500 time-scarred tenements, factories, stores are undergoing destruction and removal.

The Board of Design: Gilmore D. Clark, Richmond H. Shreve, Andrew J. Eken, George Gove, Irwin Clavan and Harry E. Richardson. Starrett Bros. & Eken, Inc. are the general contractors.

Illinois Society of Architects Annual Meeting

On June 25 at the Chicago Art Institute club room the Illinois Society assembled for its annual meeting. The dinner, preceded by the punch bowl, was set for 6 o'clock and there came to this dinner 124 members, some of them bringing their wives, and after dinner came 14 more, making a total attendance of 138. The punch bowl added to the social and friendly spirit and conversation during the dinner was animated.

At 8:30 o'clock President Smith called the meeting to order and silence reigned.

By vote of the members the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The President next announced that at the June Directors' meeting 44 applications for membership had been passed upon favorably by the Board.

He next introduced 3 out of town members present, namely Frank A. Carpenter, Rockford, Ill.; William Drummond, Laurel, Maryland; Samuel W. Wilkins, Kankakee, Ill. Then came the announcement of the deaths of 3 members and the company stood silently for a few moments in memory of Henry Worthmann, James B. Rezny and Perry W. Swern.

The President and Secretary had no important correspondence to lay before the meeting so the committee chairmen were called upon to make their annual reports: For the Membership Committee, H. L. Palmer; for the Legislative Committee, William Paul Fox; Materials and Methods Committee, Benjamin Franklin Olson; Credentials, Nathan Koenigsberg; Publicity Arthur Woltersdorf; Financial Secretary, H. L. Palmer.

With the business dispensed with, the Chairman turned to the program of the evening. It had been announced that Charles J. Horan, Regional Housing Expeditor of the National Housing Agency, would speak on the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, but Mr. Horan was unexpectedly called out of town on business so his deputy, Hugh Urban, came as a substitute and read the paper which Mr. Horan had prepared. It was lengthy and only the high spots will be given here. The obstacles in the main in carrying out the program outlined by Wilson W. Wyatt, National Housing Expeditor and Administrator of the National Housing Agency, are the lack of materials, man power and adequate sites. The paper here turned to these difficulties encountered in the State of Illinois. The estimated state goal for Illinois is 184,000 units, of which 81,700 should be under construction by the end of 1946; and 102,300 units under construction by the end of 1947.

In terms of labor requirements, this would mean approximately 80,000 workers required for peak residential-on-site construction work. It would mean about 80,000 to 90,000 workers required for non-residential-on-site construction such as essential private and public work projects. And it would mean about 65,000 to 70,000 workers required for off-site employment in the production of building material and other material essential to building construction. There were 116 joint apprentice training committees covering 12 crafts as of May 31st.

Materials continue to be the principal bottle-neck. With material and man power bottle-necks broken, the most serious bottle-neck remaining will be that of sites.

In conclusion, Administrator Wyatt was quoted as saying that the Patman Bill was necessary for the Veterans Emergency Program and that the Wagner-Elleanor Taft Bill is of prime importance in the long range program.

The evening's program closed with a trip through Mexico by colored sound films introduced by Senorita Juanita V. Darger who stated that the films about to be shown were the

property of the Mexican National Railways and that they were in 3 sections: Section 1: Yucatan. Section 2: Vera Cruz and surroundings. Section 3: The country around Mexico City. The Senorita was garbed in what she described as a Tehuantepec costume with full skirt, lace head dress and colorful waist. So the operator turned on the pictures, music accompanied them and there was the talk of the narrator. The pictures were indeed beautiful, but the music was loud and the narrator's voice mixing with the music was often unintelligible. The Senorita said that perhaps the best way from here to get to Yucatan was by boat from New Orleans to Merida. Fiesta scenes in the countryside beyond Merida were gay and interesting and then, too, Chichen-Itza, where archeologists have been unearthing great Mayan treasures for generations. The latter were of great interest to architects, since they showed large buildings, elaborate sculptures, wall paintings and hieroglyphics.

Section 2 carried the audience to Vera Cruz and its surroundings. Many of the buildings shown seemed to be of recent construction, and a view of Orizaba, extinct volcano in the distance, lent charm, since its permanently snow-capped pinnacle is referred to by Mexicans as "The Veiled Lady."

Section 3 took the company more to the interior of the country, to the cities surrounding the capital. The modern hotels that are known here, built in the City of Mexico, were not shown. The color in the pictures and the happiness of the people was reflected back to the audience, who felt the charm of the exhibition.

President Smith now called upon Sidney Fink to report the results of the election for officers during the coming year as reported by the tellers. Messrs. Smith, Fox and Kruegel are returned to their present posts as president and first and second vice-presidents, respectively.

Jay C. Orrell is the new treasurer. The present secretary and financial secretary are elected for another year. R. E. Schmidt and Arthur Woltersdorf are elected to the Board of Directors. John C. Christensen goes on the Board of Arbitration succeeding John Reed Fugard.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 P.M.

Report of the President

Our members will recall that last December the Board of Directors, after several months of discussion, came to the decision that the Society should terminate its associate membership in the Institute. The letter of resignation and subsequent correspondence have been printed in various issues of the Bulletin.

The following letter dated July 10th, was received from Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the Institute:

"Dear Mr. Smith;

With reference to previous correspondence and the resignation of the Illinois Society of Architects as a state association member of The American Institute of Architects:

This matter was again considered by The Board of Directors of The Institute at its annual meeting in May and action was as follows:

Resolved, That the resignation of the Illinois Society of Architects as a state association member of The Institute be accepted with regret effective June 30, 1946.

All members of the staff at The Octagon join with The Board in regretting the severance of a pleasant and most helpful relationship which has been in effect since 1941.

We remain at your service here in Washington, should occasion arise, and trust that you will convey these sentiments to the officers of the Illinois Society.

Sincerely your,

(signed) E. C. Kemper, Executive Director."

Mr. Kemper's letter was read to the Board at its regular meeting July 16th; this reply has been sent:

"Dear Mr. Kemper:

Your letter of July 10th advising me of the action of the Board of Directors of The Institute regarding the resignation of the Illinois Society of Architects as an association member, is acknowledged.

Your letter was laid before the Society's Board of Directors. It much appreciated your kind offer of service. Likewise, the Board wishes you to know that should occasion ever arise where co-operative action by the Society can be benefit to our profession, it stands ready and willing to do its part.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) G. Harold Smith, President."

The Board has passed a resolution expressing its sympathies and condolences to the family of Perry W. Swern for his tragic and untimely death as a result of the LaSalle Hotel fire. The resolution is being engrossed and will be presented to his family. As a director, Mr. Swern had been quite active in the membership campaign, as the end of this report will evidence.

Mr. F. M. Bernham has been elected a member of the Board, filling the vacancy made by the death of Mr. Swern. Mr. H. L. Palmer and I attended a meeting held June 1st in the office of Mayor Kelly. The Water Pipe Extension and Plumbing Depts. have tried to enforce a ruling that an open break must be made in the water line to any refrigerating equipment, regardless of its use. Several air conditioning jobs had been held up, as the ruling meant the installing of a water storage tank with a float valve on the supply; this tank would serve as a supply reservoir for pressure pumps feeding the house lines to equipment. The Heating, Cooling and Air Conditioning Contractors Assoc., the Pipe Fitters Assoc. and others at the meeting protested the ruling as an unjustifiable expense and added building cost and that the possibility of water contamination was exceedingly remote. After listening to those present, the Mayor appointed Mr. Ralph Burke, Chief Engineer of the Chicago Park District, to hear all parties interested and then to report to him what action should be taken upon the ruling of the Water Pipe Extension Dept.

The following men, resident in other cities, have been elected I.S.A. members: Albert H. Jost and George P. Wear of Pekin; LeRoy W. Thompson of Elgin; Robert N. Heley of Alton; Archie N. Schaeffer of Bloomington; John McLane of Dixon; Murray S. Hanes of Springfield; Sven Clausen of Decatur; Roy Plhak of La Salle; Vladimir J. Kovak of Berwyn; Frank J. Serpico of Riverside; Irvin R. Rafanek of Western Springs; Frank M. Pray of Oak Park; Thomas F. Steigelman of Wilmette; Edward Loewenstein of Bensenville, N. C. and John Wyatt Gregg of Koloa, Kauai, Hawaii.

New members from Chicago are Robert G. Work, John C. van Balen, Arnold J. Tuschmidt, Roy W. Stott, Daniel J. Chaffner, Francis R. Tanchon, George S. Smith, William J. Smith, Albert C. Sachtleben, Jerome Salzman, Edward E. Edderson, Louis G. McNamara, John N. Marx, James J. Farley, Harold R. Lutz, Charles Luckman, Robert E. Lederer, Warren A. Koerner, Casriel Halperin, Joseph Goldman, Leonard A. Gliatto, Phillip A. Faro, Redmond R. Corse, B. Albert Omm, Hans C. Christensen, Victor L. Charn, Herman H. Burns, Clarence J. Bonnevier, Max Alper, Edward C. Hallman, Arthur M. Heda, A. Emanuel Koppel, Maurice G. Koppel and Oliver Sandquist.

—G. Harold Smith, President I.S.A.

George D. Mason, F.A.I.A. and dean of Michigan architects, celebrated his 90th birthday on July 4 at Detroit. Mr. Mason was made a member emeritus at the recent A.I.A. convention at Miami Beach, Fla.

"Your wife just gave birth to an eight pound baby girl this morning" read the telegram to a new father.

Attached to the message was a sticker, "When you want boy call Western Union."

Chicago Chapter, A. I. A. Annual Meeting

At the Germania Club June 11, cocktails at six, dinner at six-thirty, meeting with annual reports, election of officers, discussion apropos government restrictions on building construction. So read the invitation to which 72 members responded with their presence. All past presidents of recent years as well as Sam Marx, newly honored with fellowship at the A. I. A. national convention in May at Miami Beach, Florida, were conspicuous by their absence. Richard E. Schmidt, life member F. A. I. A., symbolizing the dignity and efficiency of the Chapter in an earlier day, was present.

At 8:15 the meeting came to order with President Gerhardt's announcement of the death of two Chicago architects, Karl Schneider and Perry W. Swern.

The election of chapter officers for 1946-47 brings in Charles Faulkner as secretary, and Norman J. Schlossman as director. For the other offices present incumbents are continued through another year. Then followed reading by Secretary Schlossman of the June 4 Executive Committee meeting minutes; next a report of progress on state unification of architects in Illinois; technical societies joint organization; revision of fees for architects services; Pierre Blouke's report on vocational training; Veterans Administration bearing on the building of hospitals, theaters and other buildings for veteran's requirements.

President Gerhardt announced the Executive Committee's consideration of an outing meeting during this summer at a country club. The next regular meeting occurs in September.

And now began the free for all talkfest on government restrictions in the building industry. Bowles of the OPA and Wyatt of NHA must have experienced ringing of the ears. Field started the criticism of bureaucratic action by OPA and NHA followed by Dolke; Gerhardt interposed a correction; McCaughey had no objection to government fixing rents on older dwellings where tenants had paid rent previously and building costs had been established. To freeze rents on proposed construction based on old costs in the face of 100% increased cost, more or less, today, he pronounced preposterous and sure death to building. Ryan gave his views. Back came McCaughey with a resolution removing all rent restrictions and control on dwellings to be built. The resolution carried with a will.

More talk followed by Anderson, Field, Faulkner and others, but when the clock struck ten your scribe folded his tent like the Arab and silently stole away.

On Monday June 10 in the presence of the interested public the Pasture Memorial was re-dedicated at its new site in Convalescent Park facing Cook County Hospital in Chicago.

Originally erected in Grant Park in 1928 before the west facade of the Museum of Natural History it now stands at the north approach to the Medical Center District. Designers of the memorial were: Louis Hermant, Sculptor; Edward H. Bennett, Architect. A new pedestal for the new site was designed by Architect E. Todd Wheeler.

Herma Clark writing in the Sunday Chicago Tribune tells of the late Richard Harding Davis registering at a fashionable hotel thus: "Richard Harding Davis and Valet, New York."

The guest who signed just after him wrote: "John Smith and Valise, Chicago."

Characterizing the last generation of architects, Gropius says, "The external embellishments of a building were designed to rival those of the neighboring building . . . the emphasis was on being different instead of reaching for a common denominator." . . .

—M.B. in Review of Gropius' "Rebuilding Our Communities".

More About Classification

By Edgar Martin, I.S.A.-A.I.A.—Member, American Hospital Association

It seems that the delegates to the recent Miami Convention unaccountably allowed the meeting to be diverted from its serious really urgent objective. As everyone knows — or at least almost everyone who has undertaken the building of a home knows that the present generation of architects is dedicated body and soul, and hope of a life hereafter, to the conversion of the world to sunbathed living in the show windows of futuristic functional homes — someone mentioned Specialization. The report of the correspondent of the Bulletin of the Illinois Society is properly restrained, but what the writer gathers is that immediately the convention was one loud protracted riot. The stress must have been considerable because when Colonel Jeffries of the U.S.A. Corps of Engineers followed, no delegate rose to inquire how the Army felt about A.I.A. doc. 177.

It is difficult to understand all this excitement, the more so as it is absolutely futile. What can the A.I.A. do about it! The decision as to what architect will be employed always has been and will remain the prerogative of the client. The architects' pretense of omniscience is absurd and the writer feels there is something dishonorable in the architect undertaking services he cannot perform. Specialization is accepted and the rule in other professions. A member of a university faculty, say of the romance languages, recognizes himself as unfitted for the chair of mathematics; practitioners in general medicine refer G.U. cases to an urologist, mining engineers do not try to build bridges nor do patent lawyers appear in the defense of criminals. Notwithstanding, they are all educators, doctors, engineers or lawyers. An ethical responsibility is recognized. Any industry, and the production of building plans is an industry, to survive must adjust itself to consumer demands. It will be interesting to consider how the American Hospital Association itself feels about the situation as a case history that may throw light on what the consumer wants.

The writer has been told by that Association that it is regularly called on by its members to recommend architects proficient in hospital work. Recognizing the responsibility involved in such recommendations, the Association required a means of determining the qualifications of the architects it was to recommend to its members. The Association realized that it must have a widely diversified geographical list to enable it to provide advice properly for its wide-spread membership. It realized that the larger hospitals in larger cities had ample opportunity for the selection of able architectural talent, but that the smaller in the more remote areas needed help in selecting an architect and needed to find that architect close to home.

When it developed its qualifications, it decided that an applicant as a pre-qualification, should have to his credit a minimum of three completed hospitals. That number of hospitals can scarcely be considered as adequate to qualify a true specialist. The Association further specified that the plans for those hospitals should indicate that the applicant had a thorough knowledge of the planning requirements needed to efficiently house the hospital's functions. These requirements are certainly not extraordinary in any sense.

Since the action in Miami, although generally aimed at all specialization was particularly addressed to specialization in the hospital field, let us examine the situation involved in hospital design.

We are all conscious of medical developments brought on by research during the late war. If we pause to think, we will realize that medical developments in the last 40 years have been astounding and we must also be conscious that the immediate future holds additional developments. Hospital design must, day by day and year by year, remain elastic so that it may be responsive to the needs of medical techniques. Because of this factor, it is not possible to take the design for a hospital someone did ten years ago and reproduce

it in a size to fit our needs. Each hospital project must be designed in terms of today's knowledge of medicine and with sufficient opportunity for easy remodelling to fit tomorrow's medical practice. A well integrated fundamental knowledge of what goes on in every section of the hospital is a must for the architect who is to undertake this kind of work.

There is probably no reason why an architect in general practice, if he will take the time for voluminous research and for long conferences with medical staff and department heads, could not devise a good hospital plant. This amount of work would certainly cost him far more than he could hope to recapture from his fee for one hospital building. He must, therefore, to amortize this expense, endeavor to find more hospital buildings to design, thereby setting himself up as an expert if not a specialist in hospital work. There is another phase of his responsibility which he dare not overlook and this is his moral obligation to the population the hospital will serve. Facilities within the hospital must be properly arranged from a functional standpoint if the plant is to operate with efficiency and adequately meet health standards.

Of this country's general hospitals, 2632 are organized on a non-profit basis to provide care for acute illnesses. They represent an investment of more than one and a half billion dollars. Their policies and activities are directed by boards of trustees, religious or kindred groups whose time is donated without remuneration. The income of hospitals rarely permits them to accumulate new building funds; many of them can barely hope to meet operating costs and some fail to do even this. The average operating cost for such hospitals in 1945 was nearly \$8.00 per patient day, and half of this amount was expended for payroll.

With this background, it is then easy to see how necessary it is to provide good planning that will keep personnel demands at a minimum and allow the hospital to use its available funds and facilities for the treatment of the greatest number of patients.

A recent survey disclosed a urological and proctology operating suite in a basement room ventilated only by high windows level with the surface of an unpaved delivery court. It was probably put there misguidedly because some one told the architect it had to be near the adjoining x-ray facilities. The staff's only alternatives were to operate in an airless room or to gamble that no contaminated air would blow into the room during an operation. Another survey disclosed a situation in which disposal sinks into which virulently infected matter was disposed of immediately beside setups prepared for sterile treatment.

For the strength and unity of the Institute as the national organization of architects, the decision at Miami that the Institute will not foster plans of specialization can be assumed to have been well taken; but if the provision is to be realistic, it cannot condemn the efforts of an organized group of clients to sift architects for recommendation for special types of work.

To return to the hospital field. It is not the hospital association but rather the American College of Surgeons which prescribes and enforces standards for the hospital's diagnostic and treatment facilities. Within the medical profession, however, it is the specialists themselves who set standards and qualify members of the specialty boards rather than the physicians' organization, namely the American Medical Association. Following this pattern, the American Hospital Association believed hospital architects would cooperate to create rosters of architects proficient in these respective fields. This surely is a workable development; however, if found impracticable perhaps the architects best immediate course is to cooperate with those agencies which are helping their members to select architects whose proficiency in the particular fields justify their acceptance for work in these fields.

According To Law

by George F. Anderson, Atty.

As a profession, my experience has been that Architects are among the most honorable. I have had hundreds of cases where the cost of a building was to be paid for upon certification of the architect. This makes the architect the judge and jury, and you can appreciate what confidence and trust that imposes in him. Nevertheless, I only found one notable instance where the architect did not act fairly. In every other case he was too honest to be bought, too brave to be bluffed and too wise to be fooled. I can't say the same for doctors. I know of cases where doctors have operated when it was not necessary, where they have kept a patient running to their office when it was not necessary, where they have overcharged a patient, and many other things. I need not tell you this. Social medicine is in the atmosphere, and the doctors themselves have created the atmosphere. When it comes to lawyers and speakers—well I guess this is a good place to stop. Search your own conscience.

—“*The Real Estate Advertiser.*”

Negotiations are virtually complete by which the University of Illinois will lease 253,000 sq. ft. of space at the Navy Pier in Chicago for establishment of a Chicago branch of the university, according to Park Livingston, president of the university's board of trustees. The U. S. Navy, which has occupied the pier as an educational and training center since shortly before the war, is at present vacating the premises. Classroom rooms and laboratory facilities are expected to be made available for some 4,000 students at the pier by September. The Chicago branch of the university will offer freshman and sophomore courses in engineering, liberal arts, business administration and pre-professional training.

On August 31 the Institute of Design will have completed removal from 1009 North State Street, Chicago, to its newly acquired property, the old Chicago Historical Society building, (Henry Ives Cobb, Architect) which now stands on the northwest corner of Ontario and North Dearborn Streets. Interior remodeling has been consummated.

To the Institute's faculty have been added: James Davis and Rainey Bennett, painters; Arnold Ryan, advertising; Hugo Weber, sculpture; Hin Brendendieck, industrial design; Harry Callahan, photography.

Professor James G. Van Derpool, Art Department, University of Illinois, succeeds Talbot Hamlin on September 1 as Librarian of Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University, N. Y. Graduating from M.I.T. in 1927, Mr. Van Derpool, attended the American Academy in Rome, followed by studies in Atelier Gromort, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He practiced architecture in Boston before joining Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as instructor in history of architecture. In 1940 Harvard U. honored him with a master's degree in the arts.

Professor Hamlin resigned as librarian to give undivided time to the writing of a 300,000 word work tentatively referred to as “*The Forms and Functions of Architecture.*” The proposed work is sponsored by Columbia School of Architecture.

A report now released by the Veterans Administration in Washington says that only one percent, or 120,000, of the nation's discharged veterans had obtained G. I. loans for home-building or business and farm buying purposes by May 1, 1946.

How does that blend with Expediter Wyatt's plan to have veterans buy 2,700,000 new homes for which he asked for a subsidy of \$600,000,000 and Congress voted him \$400,000,000!

“If you think you have a serious housing shortage because of four years of war, just consider that England had six years cessation of building and over three million homes destroyed.”

—C. Howard Crane, Architect, London & Detroit.

(Continued from page 2 column 2)

on the parts of all people with a clearer understanding of objectives will bring this about.

The architect should assume a role of tremendous responsibility in remaking the world of tomorrow. He should be cognizant of the changes taking place in his own city. He should encourage new growth to follow a pattern which will eliminate slums. He should actively support the redevelopment of the city and use his influence in bringing it about. The beauty of any community is largely a matter of relation between adjacent structures; and, as large-scale developments increase and the harmonies resulting from it become more apparent, I hope that each individual architect working on individual projects will begin more and more to remember the responsibility he has toward community harmony.

The Master Plan of Chicago is still on paper. It is still flexible. It is a start. Let us help develop public consciousness to the point where improvements in the Plan will be made possible by its support. Let us have action now — not next year but now. The 1965 city is crystallizing today. Industry is on the move. Tomorrow may be too late.

* Until July 1946, when the Illinois State Housing Board was incorporated with the Illinois Post War Planning Commission, Arthur Fitzgerald was City Planning Director for the said Board. He has now been placed in charge of the City Planning Division of the Planning Commission.

Born in Iowa, Mr. Fitzgerald graduated from the University of Iowa in 1921. At Harvard School of Design he continued his studies where he received his master's degree in 1927.

New Earthquake in Washington State

Striking at 9.14.30 Sunday, June 23, an earthquake rocked Seattle for more than 110 seconds, putting new cracks in Sears Roebuck's 10 story building damaged Feb. 14 by an earlier quake and cracking plaster in homes throughout the city.

Professor Goodspeed, U. of W. geology expert, said: “This was a decidedly unusual tremor; its duration was greater than any on record and it would appear likely that the slippage occurred deep within the earth's crust. It is my belief the epicenter may well extend all along the coast for about 100 miles north and south from Seattle at a point about 40 miles west of the city.”

East of Seattle a bridge across a deep peat bog was cracked and thrust several inches out of line. The decking dropped four inches and was twisted sideways by the heaving ground beneath it.

In British Columbia, it was reported, a piece of land 250 by 100 ft. slid into the sea from a promontory on Vancouver Island, causing a huge wave to swamp small craft anchored offshore.

An American construction firm has just started building a 3,000 unit housing project at San Juan, Puerto Rico, that will cost \$18,000,000 and may eventually be extended to include 9,000 units at a total cost of \$30,000,000. The houses will be flat-roofed, bungalow-type, built of concrete block, with concrete roofs and girders, and floors surfaced with native tile.

Then there is fibre glass insulation and sound deadening. Mr. Huber asks himself, “Do you think we will ever have the “all glass house?” “Yes, I surely do. Flowers and vegetables thrive under glass; man will too.”

Said W. R. Lethaby in 1922

I find in my mind as a general impression of Ruskin's teaching:

1. Art is not a luxury, it is an essential element in all right work. 'Industry without art is brutality; life without industry is guilt.' True work is the highest mode of life.
2. Science is not properly an endless heaping up of 'facts', regardless of form and direction; choice is involved; it should be wisdom and service.
3. Economics called political need not be identified with a theory of bank balances regardless of who holds the cheque books, and what the cheques are drawn for. A reasonable system of economics would be a doctrine of wise production, and beneficent distribution. 'There is no wealth but life.' The 'orthodox' economists who had forgotten life, who never heard of quality in workmanship, and neglected even to foresee war, nearly burst themselves with rage at such simple utterances.
4. Education need not necessarily be conceived as an introduction to the competitive scramble, it might be a tempering of the human spirit.
5. An artist, poet, or musician is not properly an acrobat engaged in showing off, his proper office is to teach and inspire.
6. The land is not a mine for exploitation and a dumping heap for refuse, but it is our garden home.
7. Property must observe propriety.
8. Quality of life is the end of all rational activity.

Precast Concrete House

The Airey system of building precast concrete houses, approved recently by the British Ministry of Health, utilizes a frame of $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ -in. precast concrete studs, spaced 18-in. c. to c. and of one story height; concrete floor slabs, and an exterior of 9-in. wide, 3-ft. long clapboard like concrete units. Upper story studs are connected to those on lower floor by tubular dowels and bolted to floor or roof beams. The posts, serving as mullions for 18-in. metal windows, are continuous through the window openings. Secured to the studs with copper wire looped around hooks imbedded in the inner face of the slabs, the exterior facing is laid dry, but bitumen is used where the facing contacts the posts. The interior of the house is faced with plaster-board over glass-fiber insulation.

— E.N.-R.

The United States Civil Service Commission was cited in a recent issue of the Bureau of Public Administration issued by the University of California in a statement that: "The compilation shows that of 2,912,093 paid employees on June 30, 1945, California had 317,236, New York State had 293,018 and Washington, D.C., had 256,710."

Henry Worthmann, Chicago architect of long standing died in that city after a lingering illness in his 89th year on April 11, 1946. Mr. Worthmann was born in Soltau, Germany June 18, 1857, coming to this country, Chicago bound, in 1886 and devoting himself forthwith to architecture. In 1903 he formed a partnership with J. G. Steinbach (Worthmann & Steinbach, Architects) which continued for 25 years.

The ecclesiastical work done by this firm was large and important. Among the projects carried out may be mentioned: Loyola Academy and Cudahy Science Hall, Loyola University; The House of Good Shepherd; St. Mary of the Angels Church; Lutheran Memorial Hospital; Lutheran Institute; St. Hyacinths Roman Catholic Church; Lutheran Church of Our Redeemer; Columbus Extension Hospital; Our Lady of Pompeii Catholic Church; Lutheran Jehovah Church; Mother Cabrini Hospital; St. James Lutheran Church.

Buildings by Worthmann & Steinbach are found in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

In recent years Mr. Worthmann lectured before classes in Lutheran schools on church architecture. Published is a book-

let by Worthmann, "The Advent of Church Architecture according to Bible History." Mr. Worthmann joined the Illinois Society of Architects May 6, 1898, maintaining his membership to the end.

■ ■

Perry W. Swern, Chicago architect who lost his life in the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, fire the night of June 4-5 was born in Chicago in 1887. After graduation from Crane High School, Chicago, he entered the University of Illinois, graduating in architecture in 1911. His father, William C. Swern, practiced architecture in Chicago from the late 1890's to his demise in 1907.

Early in Perry's career he entered the office of Robert Berlin. The firm of Berlin & Swern, Architects, followed. The firm was succeeded by Berlin, Swern and Randall until Mr. Berlin's death. From then on Mr. Swern practiced without partners.

In partnership with Mr. Berlin the firm was architect for a number of Y.M.C.A. buildings in Chicago and beyond commercial buildings and apartment houses. It was architect of Harriet McCormick Memorial Y.W.C.C.A. building on N. Dearborn Street, Chicago. In recent years Mr. Swern has devoted particular attention to hospital design. The new Henrotin Hospital on N. La Salle Street, Chicago, is Mr. Swern's work in association with Holabird & Root, Architects.

Mr. Swern was a director of the Illinois Society of Architects at the time of his death. He joined the Society September 18, 1915.

W.J.A.

■ ■

Arthur Heun, retired Chicago architect, died in Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, June 20, aged 80. Mr. Heun was born in Saginaw, Mich. in 1866. His early training in architecture was under his uncle Volusin Bude, who practiced in Grand Rapids, Mich. Coming to Chicago in 1887 Heun soon found employment with Francis M. Whitehouse, architect distinguished for the design of fine homes. Heun was a member of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, later reorganized as Chicago Architectural Club, whose annual exhibitions in the Art Institute frequently showed Arthur Heun's fine designs and draftsmanship.

Three fine homes on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive (only one now standing) where Mr. Whitehouse was the architect and Mr. Heun played an important part were the Col. J. Mason Loomis, the Barbara Armour and the Gen. A. C. McClurg houses.

Mr. Whitehouse retired from practice in 1893 and moved to Massachusetts. Mr. Heun took up the practice of Mr. Whitehouse. Among outstanding works of architecture by Mr. Heun are Melody Farm, Mrs. J. Ogden Armour's country place west of Lake Forest; the Frank Stout residence at Sheridan Road and Briar Place, Chicago; the Wm. McCormick Blair house on Astor Street and the Albert Loeb house on Chicago's south side.

The Casino Club and the Arts Club were designed by Heun. After retiring from architectural practice, painting became his hobby.

■ ■

Jules Guerin, noted American artist, died June 13 in Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Neptune, N. J. aged 79. Mr. Guerin was born in St. Louis, Mo. He was a pupil of Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens; Litt. D. Dartmouth College. At the Columbian Exposition of 1893 he was awarded the Yerkes medal; at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904 a silver medal; at the Panama P.I. Exposition, 1915 a gold medal. Guerin made the architectural renderings illustrating the Burnham plan for Chicago. He did the mural decorations in the Civic Opera House and Continental Illinois National Bank in Chicago; in the State Capitol at Baton Rouge, La. and Pennsylvania Station, New York City. Perhaps his most famous work is the decorations in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. Mr. Guerin was a member of National Institute of Arts and Letters and honorary member of the A.I.A.